Name of State	Families to be rehabilitated including major sons/daughter (December, 1994)
Madhya Pradesh	33014
Maharashtra	3113
Gujarat	4600
TOTAL	40727

Steep Price Rise of Essential Commodities

2131. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been the steep price rise of the essential commodities during the period June 1995 to June 1996 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous two years in the country; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement giving the percentage variation in the wholesale price index number in respect of selected commodities for the period June, 1995 to June, 1996 in comparison to the corresponding period of previous two years in the country is given in the statement (*see* below)

(b) With a view to keeping the prices of essential commodities under check, the Public Distribution System is being strengthened to provide Foodgrains at cheaper rates to the poor strata of the society. Besides, stringent actions are being taken against the speculators, hoarders and traders indulging in unfair trade practices. The esential commodities are also being supplies through Co-operative Stores, Mobile Stores, Kendriya Bhandars etc. at reasonable prices. Essential Commodities like pulses and edible oils are being imported in desired quantities to augment their supplies in the domestic market.

Statement

Percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of Selected Essential Commodities June, 1993—June, 1996.

	June, 94 June, 93	June, 95 June, 94	June, 96 June, 95
Rice	14.9	9.3	7.2
Wheat	11.8	—1.5	10.5
Gram	—8.1	9.5	9.6
Arhar	13.2	59.2	6.5
Potatoes	—5.7	82.0	28.6
Onions	13.9	—0.6	88.7
Tea	13.0	13.5	7.1
Sugar	23.6	—9.9	5.3
Salt	0.9	45.0	64.3
Vanaspati	6.8	11.4	—7.5
Musterd Oil	9.9	8.7	10.7
Groundnut Oil	24.5	21.2	—0.4
All Commodities	11.8	9.1	4.6

Import of Sugar by Pakistan

2132. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had intended to import white crystal sugar from India in recent past;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether an agreement to this effect could not be signed between two countries at the last stage;

(d) whether it is also a fact that non-signing of such an agreement was due to sale of same quality of sugar by some other foreign country at much lower rate than agreed with India;

(e) whether such situation has affected Indian Sugar import deal;

(f) whether Government propose to take some steps in this regard to ensure materialisation of sugar import deal; and

(g) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (g) No formal Agreement at the Official level has been entered into with Pakistan for supply of Indian Sugar. However, the Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Limited (ISGIEIC) which is the designated agency for export of sugar from India, has received orders from the Trading Corporation of Pakistan and other private parties for supply of 2.08 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current year of which 1.20 lakh tonnes have already been shipped after quality test by the surveyors nominated by the Pakistani buyers.

बेरोजगारी भत्ता

2133. **श्री इकबाल सिंह:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अब तक बेरोजगार भत्ता प्रदान न किए जाने के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) सरकार न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किन-किन कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं पर विशेष बल दे रही है अथवा देने का विचार रखती है?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री एम॰ अरूणाचलम): (क) केन्द्र सरकार मुख्य रूप से संसाधन संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की किसी भी श्रेणी को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

(ख) आठवीं योजना का रोजगार नीति 2002 तक लगभग पूर्ण रोजगार की स्थिति पाने के लिए लक्ष्य हेतु एक मध्यावधि परिप्रेक्ष्य के भाग के रूप में तैयार की गई है। योजना में अपेक्षाकृत उच्च रोजगार संभाव्यता के तीव्र वृद्धि वाले सैक्टरों, सब-सैक्टरों एवं क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन को तेज करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। सरकार द्वारा कई केन्द्र प्रायोजित/केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिनमें से मुख्य कार्यक्रम हैं——एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आईआरडीपी) जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जेआरवाई, रोजगार आश्वासन योजना) (ईएएस) नेहरू रोजगार योजना (एनआरवाई) प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना पीएमआरवाई) तथा खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग (केवीआईसी) की 20 लाख नौकरियों की योजना। 1997-2002 की अवधि के दौरान 8वीं योजना की रोजगार नीति को जारी रखने से देश में लगभग पूर्ण रोजगार की स्थिति प्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है।

Demand for Review of Financing New Sugar Mills

2134. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories, called on the Prime Minister on June 15, 1996 to demand, among other, a review of the problem of financing new sugar mills, creation of buffer stock, revision of minimum cane prices;

(b) if so, what was their precise demand; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The National Federation of Cooperative Sugar factories Ltd. have submitted a respresentation on 12.6.1996 in respect of the following problems of cooperative sugar factories:

(i) Finance for new sugar factories and those for working cooperative sugar factories.
(ii) Revision of levy sugar price for 1995-96 season.
(iii) Creation of buffer stock
(iv) Sugar Export, and
(v) Licensing of sugar industry.

(c) The representation is under consideration of the Government.

Constitution of Quality Council of India

2135. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute Quality Council of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;